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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1872. NO. 71.

FIRST EDITION.

HORACE GREELEY DEAD.

Expires Peacefully and Consciously Last Evening.

His Illness and Last Hours.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The death of Horace Greeley is momentarily expected, hope having left relatives and the physicians attending him. He is at Tarrytown, but his whereabouts there are kept from the public and many of his friends. Yesterday evening, at the medical consultation, it was said that it was useless if he could live more than a few days. Dr. L. A. Hammond one of the physicians, said: "I doubt if he will live forty-eight hours longer, and I plainly told the family that he could not live to-night. While I was at his bed side," added the Doctor, "Mr. Greeley, an old friend of Mr. Greeley's, came to see and wishing to know my candid opinion, I said, Mr. Greeley, do you know Mr. Greeley? Mr. Greeley acknowledged that he had never met him before, and said further, 'I never heard the name of Mr. Greeley.' The doctor described Mr. Greeley as talking incoherently all the time, and being quite obstinate. He says he cannot know the exact hour of his death, perhaps eight and ten o'clock last night his condition was less favorable than during the day. The physicians did not anticipate any important change within the next twelve hours. There is little hope, however, that he will recover consciousness before he breathes his last. His friends say that his great physical system was prostrated by the sugestinal strain incident to the death of his wife and the labors of the campaign.

11 P. M.—Mr. Greeley has been in a state of almost entire unconsciousness since eight o'clock this morning. His pulse at the wrist is imperceptible, and his strength steadily failing. He appears to suffer very little.

9 P. M.—Horace Greeley died conscious and peacefully at 6:40 P. M.

The Sun at 9 o'clock issues the following bulletin:—"November 29, 8 P. M.—Greeley died very quietly, and without pain, at forty minutes before seven this evening. He was conscious and rational."

MR. GREELEY'S ILLNESS AND LAST HOURS.

The New York *Herald* in its editorial to-morrow, Speaking of Horace Greeley, says, "Within a day for a week past the news of Mr. Greeley's severe mental and physical prostration have left the community in a condition of almost unbroken gloom and deep solicitude. And yet not any of him as the aspiring chief Red Jacket said of himself, that the news of his death will cause a thrill like that sound of a gust of wind of the fall of a giant pine in the stillness of the woods. He has, in a broader sense, been a leader in the field of usefulness and power and glory, fallen a sacrifice to its pursuit. He has had the honor of being the most commanding position which he had secured as a leading journalist in the world, and he has had the honor of being the *ipse fecere* of the Presidency he dropped substance for a shadow of great distinction. He has had the honor of enduring pounds of Greeley's infections and uncalled-for sneers. He has had the misfortune to see the accumulations of a life of unremitting industry, of enormous mental capital, influence or powerful friends, have the hate of a whole party visited upon him, and the whole party with him, and the high reward of an unceasing ex ample as an American journalist and statesman.

WHAT THE "TIMES" SAYS.

The *Times* to-morrow, in an editorial on Greeley's death, says: "Greeley has in many respects been a unique figure in our political history, and his place will not easily be replaced. The incidents of his last sickness were peculiarly distressing, and from all that we can learn his remarkable vitality, rather than natural alone account for them. Had he been more sensual, he would have died sooner than he did, but he was not overcome by his strength and so utterly broken down by the labors of the campaign. Had his vitality been less the extremes of the canvass were more than his body or mind could bear.

THE NEWS OF GREELEY'S DEATH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1872.

Frequent inquiries were made to-day, by all classes, in regard to Horace Greeley's health, and much sympathy expressed in his behalf. A report of his death being in circulation early this evening, and a telegram received by President Grant, asking for confirmation or denial of the same, the President, he and his family, as a token of respect, declined the reception of the diplomatic corps, given by the Secretary of State, and to which he was invited, but sent a note explaining the cause of their absence.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CASUALTIES

Young Man Accidentally Shot.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 29, 1872.

A sad case of accidental shooting occurred near Texas, six miles east of Here, on Wednesday afternoon, which resulted in the death of a young man about twenty years of age, named Hough, the company with one named White about the same age. White's gun was discharged, the contents of the barrel entering Hough's body. He lived about one hour.

The Female Suffrage Test Case—Defendants Plead Their Right to Vote.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. November 29.—The examination of Susan B Anthong and fourteen other females for illegal voting previously had, commenced this morning before United States Commissioner Storrs. Mr. Hurd appeared for the government and Judge Selden and Mr. Van Voorhies for the defendants. The inspectors and other officers of the election were called and testified to the facts as to what transpired. The defendants admitted the facts to be as alleged, and rested their defence as suffrage to vote under the fourteenth amendment to the Federal constitution.

Gen. Horace Porter has been elected Vice President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, headquarters Chicago, in place of Gen. Sheridan, resigned, which is considered probable, Gen. Babcock will be assigned to the position of Secretary to the President.

RAILWAY CHANGES.

Important Official Announcements.

J. N. M Cullough, Esq., General Manager of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and the Pennsylvania Company, has issued the following announcements:

J. D. Layng, Esq., having resigned his position as Assistant General Manager of the lines operated by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and the Pennsylvania company on its northern lines, Mr. George Weis is hereby appointed Assistant General Manager, with office at Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. D. Layng, Esq., has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, from Pittsburgh to Crestline; of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, Erie and Pittsburgh, and the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroads; of the construction of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan, and Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railroads; with his office at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chas. E. Gorman, Esq., has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Western division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, from Crestline to Chicago; the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad; the Michigan Lake Shore Railway; the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad; the Fort Wayne Railroad; with his office at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The above appointments to take effect on December 1st, 1872.

Social.

The members and friends of the First Methodist Church, Eighteenth street, Twenty-third ward, held a grand social on the evening of Thanksgiving. The church was one of the most pleasant that has ever taken place in that congregation. The exercises were introduced by the pastor, Rev. J. B. Lemon, at half past seven o'clock, and for two hours the large congregation engaged in shaking hands and in conversation. The congregation will hold another social on Christmas evening.

To Beautify the Skin.

Use Glycerine of Roses.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Serious Situation in France—Revolutionary Outbreaks Feared.

LONDON, November 28.—It was reported in Paris last night that a compromise would be made between the President and the Assembly, based on the acceptance of immediate ministerial responsibility for Thiers, and an agreement on the part of the Conservative Deputies to consider questions of constitutional reform afterwards. The rumors of the coup grow more definite and positive.

A special from Paris to the *Times* says it is rumored that Thiers will appeal to the people. The city has been extra excited. There is a strong display in the quarters inhabited by the workingmen over the majority report of the Committee on Address. The writer of the report, M. Baillie, is already very unpopular in these parts of the city.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* states that General Manteuffel, commanding the German army of occupation in France, has received orders to concentrate his forces in case of certain contingencies.

LONDON, November 28, 5 P. M.—The situation at Versailles is unchanged. The opinion gains ground that a conference of Europe that the German government will respect the will of France in the choice of a form of government and withdraw its troops accordingly. Thiers is expected to arrive to-morrow.

PARIS, November 28.—Midnight.—An immense and excited crowd waited this afternoon and evening at the royal household, and the aristocracies with their hereditary prerogatives, and the common people, divided into middle and lower ranks, an arrangement of society which obtains in almost every European nation to-day. In addition to these two methods of kingly c emecy and revolution there are many other ways in which wholesome improvements may be secured. For where there are three distinct orders in a State, as king and nobility and common people, there will be found less of jealousies and animosities between them, in virtue of which temporary alliances may be formed by any two of the parties as against the third, out of which lasting benefit to the nation as a whole may spring. To illustrate again: The Czar of Russia liberated the serfs of his empire largely as an act of justice and humanity, but partly as against their protest, so also as a check upon the titled orders of whose troublesome encroachments he was apprehensive. Turning to England: Here for centuries the royal exchequer frequently the wrath of men has been made to praise the Lord in this way. The Great Charter was wrung from King John by a powerful coalition of which the Barons of the realm were the bold leaders and the inferior freemen the hearty supporters. On the other hand the House of Commons, in its present form and vigor, so completely overshadowing the Upper House in all matters of legislation is due to a compact between the King and the people. Further back in the history of the royal exchequer forced the sovereign to recognize the burgesses. In return for their money they had a share in the affairs of Scotland. And in the course of time when the representatives of cities and boroughs had acquired equal rights and privileges and dignity with those of the shires, two combined and used their united force against the crown, and successfully maintained the principle in the way of executive usurpation. Though this method came about like new improvements in society, it was not perpetual, as a glance at the two Stuart kings, Charles and James. Thus in these indirect, but effectual methods, the people, absolutism, reliefs and reforms of permanent value, been established in England. As in the island so on the continent. But how much better things had gradually ushered in, in one nation and another, have come, for the most part, in this revolutionary manner. So it must be under governments organized as these severally are. The process is a circuitous, cumbersome and tardy one. Of course, public sentiment has its weight. In the long run, in all the Europ an nations, exceptionally so in Great Britain, public sentiment rules and controls. But in general there is no immediate and direct getting at the thing. There must be compromisings and conciliations and combinations—and after all long weary waiting, face at least to face with something overturned and rectified at once, and then there is nothing left but to begin gradually insh

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

DEATH OF HORACE GREELEY.

The death of the Hon. Horace Greeley, which occurred last evening, at ten minutes before seven o'clock, will cause the most sincere and profound sorrow throughout the nation. The dispatch announcing the sad event states that he died conscious and peacefully.

We print herewith a number of sermons preached by our local clergymen of various denominations on Thanksgiving Day. They are pleasantly suggestive of the higher duties incumbent on us all, and will well repay careful perusal.

We recently cited a number of instances in which the example set by the United States in diplomacy, science and enterprise, had of late been copied by other governments. To the illustrations already given there is now to be added the fact that our school system has been adopted in Sweden, Spain, South America and Japan. In this manner the ideas of the young republic of the West are gradually interpenetrating and interfusing the world.

Speaking of the Presidential election the *Army and Navy Journal* points out one reason for thankfulness over the defeat of Mr. Greeley, which we do remember ever to have seen mentioned before. That journal states that his assumption of the office of Commander-in-chief of the army and navy would have been a calamity to both services, for the reason that both would inevitably have declined under his administration, whereas under that of President Grant their interests will be fully looked after; many reforms carried out, and the forces, although limited in number, be made something like what they ought to be. In this transition period in arms of all kinds, as well as in military science, in ships and guns, in forts and transportation, this is justly held to be a matter of no small consequence.

The resolution recently passed by the Legislature of the Chickasaw Indians, in favor of dividing in severalty the lands heretofore held in common by the tribe, may justly be regarded as the most advanced step toward civilization ever taken by any of the Indians; and it is thought by many that, should the government not insist on any territorial organization other than that now existing, many of the other tribes will follow the example of the Chickasaws. The best informed persons seem to think that the most practicable way to secure their rights under existing treaties, and to enable them to continue in their rapid progress toward civilization, is to leave all legislation in regard to their territorial government and landed property to the decision of the Indians themselves; in which manner, it is also held, the United States government can best fulfill its treaty obligations.

In view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has for some time past been falling largely in arrearages with its work, and that while there are now several hundred cases before it, others are being added faster than the old ones can be disposed of, the creation is contemplated of an intermediate court which shall possess the ordinary powers of the present Supreme Court, and before which all cases shall be argued. The Supreme Court proper is to be made stationary, and justices relieved of all circuit duty, which is to be performed by the judges of the intermediate court, the Supreme Court to give its entire attention to passing upon and deciding questions of law which shall come before it from the intermediate court. The bill authorizing the establishment of the court will also provide that the intermediate court shall not construe any law, but decide cases which come before it in accordance with the construction placed upon the laws by the Supreme Court.

The season of inland navigation is now practically closed. In some respects it has been one of the most prosperous ever known. The great demand for vessels of all kinds, consequent upon the development of the interior resources of the country, with the accompanying increase of business, called into requisition almost every craft that could float, while transportation rates were so high that the profits of a few trips were almost sufficient to pay the entire cost of the vessels. The remarkably mild weather of the past two or three weeks has also been of great advantage to the traffic, in enabling a much larger quantity of produce to reach the seaboard than was expected at the beginning of the month. The pressure for inland transportation has given a marked impetus to the construction of lake and river vessels, so that it is probable these increased facilities will next season result in a partial reduction of the excessive freights of the present year, although they will doubtless rule quite high.

The Pittsburgh *Post* is vastly, but quite unnecessarily, afraid of the business classes of the country. It professes to believe that a conspiracy is on foot among them to "undermine the guarantees of the Constitution" and tread down "the rights and liberty of the mass of the people." To be sure it has no better grounds for its fear than its own opinion, favored in some quarters, that while the Presidential office ought to be restricted to one term, the term itself ought to be made longer, so as to place the incumbent beyond the temptation of using the power of his place in the furtherance of his political ambition. With the *Post's* apparently ingrained hostility to our business men, we have of course nothing to do. It is a little singular, however, that while the New York *Tribune*, from which of late our contemporary has principally derived its inspiration, pronounces in favor of a lengthening of the term, its whilom echo and reflex should peal a blast pitched in so totally different a key. What is the reason of this disagreement, we wonder?

It turns out that the rigorous measures lately taken by the Emperor of Germany to stem the tide of emigration from his dominions to this country, arose not from the slightest unfriendliness to the United States, but from the fear of the government that a revolution in France or some other event may be made the pretext for an alliance of several of the great powers against Germany, including France, Austria and Russia, and possibly England, which does not feel so friendly toward the German empire as before the late Franco-boundary decision. In view of the possibility of such an alliance, Germany proposes to keep her people at home, in order that, should any emergency arise, she may not lack men from which to fill up her armies. This explains the recent action of that government in prohibiting the railroad companies from transporting emigrants except at full rates of fare, and its instructions to the various steamship companies directing them to increase their rates of ocean passage. Desiring to keep its subjects at home in order to replenish the army, and to be prepared for any emergency, the German Cabinet considers itself justified in its present course, which, it claims, is simply one of self-protection.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS CORRECTED.

We have never intended to say or to imply that to mistake the motives of the German Emperor in the San Juan case seemed to evince his Majesty's American sympathies, and we were, therefore, somewhat surprised to find that our neighbor of the *Freiheits Freund* had so understood our words. Nor have we ever even hinted that we supposed the aforesaid imperial act adapted to quicken or strengthen the bonds of friendship between Germany and the United States. In fact, Americans above all others are concerned in holding and upholding the belief that the Emperor's decision was the act of "a cool and disinterested," that is, of a perfectly impartial arbitrator, who felt forced by his conviction of truth and justice to make his award in their favor. It is not Americans who refer the decision either to partiality or to a fancied desire on the part of the Berlin government to cultivate the friendship of the United States. This is the height of the weakness of some of the London journals, which do not hesitate to hint or even flatly make the charge, and in support of it they refer to acts and utterances of Prince Bismarck which they characterize as "bids for American popularity." Need it be said that the sensible and fair-minded citizens we repel all such unfounded imputations upon the character of the forty-ninnied, unselfish and unambitious Chancellor with becoming indignation?

All that our contemporary claims in behalf of the honesty and sense of right which belong to the German character, we readily concede as its due. In Europe German honesty has for ages been proverbial. But when the *Freund* asserts for the sensitively honest sentiment of the nation so prevailing an influence as to keep its rulers and office holders in a uniform course of integrity and justice, it certainly claims too much. The people who sanctioned and furnished multitudinous learned defenders of the most unscrupulous and outrageous acts of Frederick the Great, such as his appropriation of Silesia, and his sudden invasion of Saxony have no right to throw stones either at the servile parliament of Henry the Eighth, of England, or at the cowardly tribunals of Paris, whether under that outer reptile, or under Napoleon the Third. Indeed, the quiet spirit of submission with which the people of some of the smaller states of Germany, Hesse for example, no longer ago than in the last century bore the tyranny and injustice of their petty princes went far to justify, as it helped to suggest, the sneer of Heine, that, while the English have loves liberty as he loves his wife and the Frenchman loves her as he loves his mistress, the affection with which the German regards the same goddess resembles the love he bears his grandmother. But this may be a digression. The reproach has been completely removed at any rate, and with the development of intelligence and the national spirit, a public sentiment has grown up in the fatherland, which is as intolerant of tyranny and injustice in every form as the public sentiment of any other country in Christendom. Hence the meaning of our criticism is that our erudite contemporary makes a claim in behalf of his compatriots which cannot be sustained in behalf of any people. While the moral sentiment of Germany is, no doubt, enlightened and vigorous, it is going quite too far to affirm that the moral pressure upon the government from below is so powerful as to render it impossible for it to settle a foreign international difficulty submitted to its judgment, in deference to the obligations of friendship or to the hope of national advantage. Of course we do not for a moment believe that, in submitting the San Juan question to the German emperor, there was any risk incurred of intentional injustice. Our assurance that a sincere desire to do right, would rule the decision, rested upon the established reputation of the imperial arbitrator for honesty and independence, in connection with the established reputation of German specialists for thoroughness and honesty. There is, however, nothing absurd, whatever injustice there may be in the suspicion entertained by some Englishmen that the decision was determined more by considerations of justice, but by considerations of State policy. It is not always easy for people to recognize the entire justice of a sentence which puts them in the wrong, and there is no use in denying that close observers of Prince Bismarck's policy during the last eight years are not all of them sure of the angelic purity of his motives or of the uniform ability of the old emperor to resist the fascination of his evil suggestions. Then in justice to our English friends we must remember the universal prevalence of the belief in the past that it is simply impossible for nations and consequently for governments to be strictly just towards each other. Justice has been looked upon as too delicate and too complicated in its structure to flourish or even to live amidst the frictions and antagonistic interests involved in international relations. Self-interest being the supreme rule of international right, it was, of course, taken for granted that neither a foreign government nor foreign individuals could decide an irritating national dispute, without, at least, a side glance at their own concern in the issue. In the first important experiment of the kind it was, therefore, to be expected that some misconstruction and suspicion would arise, and we can only hope that in the San Juan case English dissatisfaction may not amount to a decisive national rejection of the method of arbitration.

Our contemporary, the *Freund*, thinks it "singular" that the refusal of the German Emperor to take pay for his trouble has been regarded in America as an "especial act of international courtesy." Probably nobody ever thought of it as an "especially" courteous act and certainly no one ever supposed that the Emperor would take pay for his own services in the affair. But the expenses connected with the case were no doubt considerable, and in an analogous case they might amount to a sum of real importance. The *Freund*, therefore, forgets that even a powerful government is not wont to incur gratuitous expense for another government amply able to pay its bills, and be further overlooks the truth that a proud and powerful government would not receive such a favor except as "an act of international courtesy." Emperor William is just now rich and may be generous; it is well for him that some of his predecessors on the Prussian throne can not come back to rebuke him for his extravagant liberality.

Our neighbor is also greatly mistaken in relation to the origin and nature of the flirtation between the United States and Russia. It began many years before Prince Gortschakoff's "lucky letter," which was one of its results; it was assiduously cultivated by the Czars for effect in Western Europe, and was humored, if not cherished by the New York press for effect in England. Then the *Freund* is quite wrong in assuming that the Gortschakoff "letter" was worth no more than the paper on which it was written. It, or rather the friendship of Russia, was of real, perhaps essential service to the North, and the movement of the Russian fleet to American waters probably prevented European intervention in favor of the South. The American error consisted in carrying enthusiasm for Russia to an unworthy extreme, and in forgetting or ignoring facts which render intelligent sympathy impossible between Americans and Muscovites.

Three things have already been established with regard to the civil service reform: That quite a number of the old noisome, pestilential sewers of earlier government patronage are to be cleansed; that mean and selfish politicians are not to be permitted to carry off the main spoils of victory; that right minded members of Congress are to be relieved of the loathsome drudgery of office begging; that the Executive of the nation is to be something more than a mere peddler of places, and that, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts which will unquestionably be made in Congress to repeal whatever legislation has been had upon the subject, the President is determined to give the rules a fair trial. Nothing that he has ever done has given the people more solid satisfaction than his position with regard to this reform. Now let them come up to its support against the truckling placemen who are leagueing together for its overthrow. It will be a severe fight, but if the President is properly sustained by those who elected him, there can be no doubt as to the manner in which the contest will end.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A new and well executed counterfeit of the $50 bill of the new issue of greenbacks, has been discovered lately in circulation at the South by the government officials, and it is supposed a preconcerted movement has been made to scatter them broadcast over the country, especially the South.

The National Soldiers' Asylum at Dayton, Ohio, has five hundred and forty acres of ground attached to the institution, and is supplied with everything that can minister to the comfort of the disabled heroes of the war. There are at present 1,700 sick, wounded and indigent inmates of this noble National charity.

Vermont proposes to enact that railway bridges shall be made wide enough to prevent the frequent decapitation of passengers by projecting timbers, Heretofore the companies have had it all their own way with the public on the principle of "tails, we win, heads, you lose."

An encouraging piece of news is contained in some figures, just published, comparing the attendance in the schools of Virginia in 1870 and 1871. In the former year the whole number of pupils was 56,775, in the latter 157,841—an increase of over 200 per cent. This is 13 per cent. of the entire population of the State.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary demands made upon the service, it seems that the Postoffice Department last year had a revenue exceeding $300,000 the expenditures for the same term. The amounts paid special agents seem to be extraordinary large. The postages from newspapers and printed matter nearly reaches $1,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company gallantly announce that they will give a day to the payment of their female shareholders' dividends, to-day, the 30th inst., in advance of the male shareholders.

The latest discovery of coal has been made at the bottom of the great Okefanokee Swamp in Southern Georgia. The project was conceived of draining this swamp, which is a thickly timbered morass about two hundred miles in circumference—nearly twice as large as the Dismal Swamp—and in order to ascertain the nature of the ground beneath it, a shaft was sunk at its border. At the depth of two hundred feet a bed of bituminous coal was struck.

A very important improvement in the signal service is contemplated, in the organization of a mobile corps for observation at points which, from time to time, may be of special interest. In this way, the service, which is already a source of just pride to our people, will be made still more useful.

The hide, leather, boot and shoe trades of Boston are setting noble examples of mercantile honor, enterprise and pluck. Not a failure has occurred among those burned out. They have all secured new quarters, and are receiving generous remittances from those indebted to them.

The *Philadelphia North American* having stated that "a big Indian of the Arrapahoe persuasion has embraced Christianity in Washington," the New Orleans *Times* remarks that "a mighty small Indian could embrace all the Christianity there is there of it."

There is considerable excitement in Chicago over the discovery that many of the grain elevators have false floors near the tops of the bins over which the grain is spread, preparatory to the application of a large amount of grain when in reality there are only a few bushels.

An interesting case involving the rights of manufacturing companies, has just been decided at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Suit having been brought against the Lake Water Power Company for monopolizing the water of Lake Winnipiseogee to the detriment of other companies; a verdict of $2,516 damages being awarded, and the principle established that, while companies have the right to a free use of water privileges, they have no right to do anything to interfere with the same right in others.

A Philadelphia manufacturer is preparing a plan for a column a thousand feet high, to be constructed entirely of iron, in open work, from the summit of which the grounds of the Centennial Exposition, are to be illuminated by means of a Drummond light. It will be the tallest monument in the world.

A gentleman recently married in Chicago, presented his bride at the wedding with the original transcript of one of the first dispatches ever sent over the first telegraph line, from Baltimore to Washington. It was the announcement to the lady's grandmother of the bride's birth, and read, "Only a girl."

PERSONAL.

Besides the gold snuff-boxes and other gifts which Stanley has brought home, he exhibits the bright little negro boy Kalulu, who has followed Stanley's fortunes to the country where the African race have a home and a vote. This little chap, with whose portrait, in a state of semi-nudity, New York is familiar through the illustrated press, is now clothed after the manner of an English page of the nineteenth century, whose status is better expressed in the word "buttons." He is a little shy on being introduced. When, however, he is addressed in Kiswahili, the language of his tribe, which is located in Gazembe's country, south of Tanganyika, he talks with considerable fluency. He is said to possess considerable musical talent, and sings with great gusto the following refrain from the ancient scriptures of the Ujiji:

Sindi dombodame,
Sindi dombodame,
Ibel ongeri cumanajeo.

Wendell Phillips proposes to take the field against Froude on the Irish question. He is peculiarly well qualified to do so. His studies in the preparation of his lecture on O'Connell gave him familiarity with the history of England's treatment of Ireland.

A fresh illustration of the way in which our projects of monuments to our dead heroes drag wearily along, till in many cases they are quite abandoned, is just afforded. Major General George H. Thomas died two years ago last March. Very naturally and properly, steps were at once taken to erect a monument to his memory, and now, so long after the work was inaugurated that a great many people had forgotten all about it, the treasurer of the fund informs the public that the subscriptions in these two years and more have amounted to $4,570. Shame.

Bret Harte lectured at Springfield, Mass., last Monday night. The *Republican*, giving a summary of the lecture, says: The lecture proved him, once more, the one poetic soul commissioned to perceive in that exceptional life its underlying, yet essential romance, and learn it for enduring recognition. The rudeness, the desperateness, the extravagance, the coarser humor, the outer semblance of the life, have found other and remarkable chroniclers; but no other has reached with such keen and appreciative touch its pathos or its deeper tragedy. Bret Harte's merits never shone more perfectly than in the picturesque characterizations of this lecture, and the greater part of the audience, who could not know how fine a banquet they were losing, are to be compassionated. Mr. Harte proposed to sell or a crusade without ace or, as it chose without a prospect. "It is not a pretty story," said he; "I do not know that it is even instructive; I do not know that it is strictly true. It is of a life of which perhaps the best that can be said is—that it exists no longer."

Mark Twain has returned home in the Batavia, at Boston. His first joke is a serious one, comprising, as it does, an unique account of the picking up of a number of shipwrecked seamen, all of which he witnessed in a terrific gale, with all the protection of an umbrella. This thrilling account he sends to the London Humane Society. He asks no reward for his own superhuman exertions on the occasion.

As a physiognomist, Commodore Vanderbilt must be regarded as a success. He says of Jay Gould: "Since then (1868) I have had nothing to do with him, in any way whatever, nor do I mean ever to have, unless it be to defend myself. I have, besides, always advised all my friends to have nothing to do with him in any business transaction. I came to this conclusion after taking particular notice of his countenance."

St. Justinius, a martyr of the third century, has received the honor of enshrinement in a magnificent Catholic church of New York, facing Central Park. The remains—or what are attested to be his remains—a few mouldering bones and a vial of blood, encased in a silver effigy, were carried through the church with great pomp and impressive ceremonies. Thirty priests were present, the music was grand, the assembly immense, and the sensation profound. These remains purport to have been taken from the catacombs of Rome.

Mr. Edward Whymper has returned from his second journey of exploration in North Greenland. This gentleman is a well-known Alpine climber. He has written a fine book on his experiences on the glaciers, moraines and mountain peaks. He endures cold without a whimper.

Charles Sumner lost $10,000 by the Boston fire. Better lose it that way than by betting on the election.

The poet Longfellow has received from the English writer, Mr. S. C. Hall, an inkstand formerly owned by the poet Coleridge.

Mr. Edward Harris, the celebrated woolen manufacturer of New England, died at his residence in Worcester, R. I., on Sunday last, in the seventy-first year of his age. Mr. Harris was a native of Rhode Island, but removed with his family to Western New York, and afterwards to Ohio. He returned to his native State while still a young man, and commenced business on his own account, rising from the very humblest beginnings to reputation and wealth. He was a man of great enterprise and high character.

The Commissioner of Patents is to issue a weekly paper with contents similar to the Patent Office Reports.

Humbug Dissected.

Quaint old Burton has favored us with an "Anatomy of Melancholy," but who shall dissect the melancholy fallacies and flies with which knaves and fanatics endeavor to delude the sick and feeble of this generation. Charlatans, through the newspaper press, recommend to the strengthless victim of disease convulsing purgatives which, if taken, are sure to turn his debilitated system almost inside out, and sink him into the uttermost depths of helplessness and despondency! Fanatics, on the other hand, assure the prostrate patient that no medicine containing a diffusive stimulant ought to pass his lips. If he elects to be guided by the advice of imposters and lunatics, let him make his will and order his coffin; but if there is a spark of common sense in his composition, let him resort in his extremity to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most potent of vegetable tonics and alternatives—the purest and most entirely wholesome of medicated stimulants. The wonderful cures of dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, physical prostration and malarious fevers which this rare specific has effected during the last twenty years, are the most conclusive answers that can be given to the enemies of unmixed who offer volcanic cathartics as tonics, and to the mistaken beings who would refuse a medicinal stimulant to a broken-down invalid, who is literally dying by inches for the want of judicious stimulation. Temperance, properly understood, countenances no such folly as this. The State is also exerted to put down the abhorrent vice of drunkenness, provide for the sale of brandy, whisky and other liquors as medicines; and if these adulterated liquors of trade are accepted by temperance legislators as remedies, what ought to be the general verdict of the temperance public as regards the peerless vegetable tonic based upon a stimulant absolutely pure.

Hoff's Malt Extract

IS HIGHLY BENEFICIAL

In cases of weakness of digestion,
For a tonic state of the stomach,
In bodily weakness,
As a strengthening remedy for exhaustion,
In case of chlorosis,
For weak mothers when nursing,
In catarrh,
In cases of obstinate hoarseness,
For diseases of the bronchial tubes and branches,
In obstinate coughs,
In the incipient develo. ment of tubercular consumption,
In cases of progressive tubercular consumption,
In cases of hemorrhoidal diseases,
For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

VOICE LOZENGES, bulk;
VOICE LOZENGES, in doz.
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, bulk;
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, in doz
LICORICE LOZENGES, bulk,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ralm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Ballo, Solicitor.

NUTRINA--PAPOMA.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INVALIDS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by cooking. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the Wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Choice New Crop
N. O. MOLASSES,
FIRST OF THE SEASON,
In Store and For Sale by
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers and Seed Dealers,
271 Liberty Street.
We are prepared to Ship Goods promptly as usual.

CLOTHING.

TO GET
Good Clothing Cheap,
GO TO
WANAMAKER'S
BRANCH HOUSE,
62 FIFTH AVE.

TO GET CLOTHING that will fit nicely and wear satisfactorily, go to
WANAMAKER'S BRANCH HOUSE,
62 FIFTH AVENUE.

TO GET CLOTHING of Fast Colors and Honest Material, go to
WANAMAKER'S BRANCH HOUSE,
62 FIFTH AVENUE.

TO GET LATEST STYLE OVERCOAT, go to
WANAMAKER'S BRANCH HOUSE,
62 FIFTH AVENUE.

TO GET BOYS' CLOTHING, Boys' Overcoats, Youths' Overcoats, Youths' Diagonals, Men's Garrick's, Men's Overcoats,
At Prices Lower than any other House in Pittsburgh, go to
Wanamaker's Branch House
62 FIFTH AVENUE.

Ins. Co. North America.
INCORPORATED 1794.
Assets, - - - $3,500,000.
Boston Losses, - - 900,000.
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
INCORPORATED 1810.
Assets, - - - $2,345,000.
Boston Losses, - - 500,000.
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.
INCORPORATED 1825.
Assets, - - - $1,300,000.
Boston Losses, - - 300,000.
Policies Written and Losses Paid in these Companies by
WILLIAM L. JONES,
84 Fourth Avenue.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER.
Have a Large Stock of
BUILDERS'
HARDWARE
Comprising a Complete Assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE suitable for Dwelling Houses, Stores, Churches and Public Buildings, Barns, Outbuildings, &c., &c., Bought PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCES, and now offered at
LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,
311 LIBERTY STREET,
Opposite the Head of Smithfield street.

M'FADDEN'S,
41 Fifth Avenue.
ELEGANT STOCK OF NEW FRESH GOODS, now offering at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, etc.
BRIDAL AND HOLIDAY PRESENT SEEKERS will find here just what they want.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Borel and Courvoisier Watches,
Which, by the Swiss Government reports, are shown to be the most superior and accurate placed in their hands for certificates, and have taken the award for several years past over all other fine Watches. A number of these are already in stock and customers, especially, perfect satisfaction. Most of our customers are ladies, for us, and will be cared to suit the taste of the purchaser.
The prices vary according to quality of movement and style of casing, from $100 to $400. Come and see them.
Remember, 41 Fifth Avenue.
THOS. M'FADDEN, JR.
Trinity

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS
White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.
Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:
THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead..... 91 parts
Linseed Oil..... 9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above warrant.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS.
WHOLESALE AT
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
1p 184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.
Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety.
Cashmeres, Drade France, Birettes, Empress Cloths, Cretones and Merinos in all the New Cloth shades.
All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Deep Mourning.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantteens.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Broche Shawls and Ottoman Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques, and Polonaises, in Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Velvet.
Ponson's celebrated Black Mantilla Velvets.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens for Trimmings, &c.
A rich stock of New French and English Chintzes.
Irish Linen and Damask Table Linens.
Blankets and Flannels.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street,
Are Now Opening Large Lines of
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
FANCY WOOLEN GOODS
MITTS, LEGGINGS,
WRISTLETS, SCARFS,
HOODS, BOOTEES,
GENT'S CASHMERE MUFFLERS,
FINE FELT SKIRTS,
Including some Extra Good Bargains.
Cardigan Jackets.
Merino Underwear.
Scarlet, Wool and Medicated Shirts and Drawers.
Star Shirts.
Gent's Linen Collars.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Embroidered Sets.
Lace Collars.
Fringed Linen Sets.
Hemmed Scarfs.
AT LOW PRICES.
Wholesale Only.
77 AND 79 Market St.
The Keystone
STEAM PUMP.
Read the following Extracts from statements in regard to it:
We have in use at our Lucy Furnace and Union Iron Mills three of your Keystone Steam Pumps. These Pumps have given us great satisfaction, and when we have occasion to require any additional ones we will take pleasure in ordering of you.
CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.,
Proprietors Lucy Furnace and Union Iron Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa.
For a number of years past, we have had in use in our Distillery at Freeport, Pa., one of your Keystone Steam Pumps, which, we are pleased to say, has given entire and qualified satisfaction, answering our purpose much better than several Eastern makes we have had in use.
A. GUCKENHEIMER & BRO.,
Freeport, Pa., Distillery.
In regard to its simplicity, durability, and economy, it is the best Pump ever put in, and we always given us the most perfect satisfaction, requiring very little attention.
FRAUENHEIM & VILSACK,
Iron City Brewery.
Your Steam Pumps which have been almost constantly in use at our Works for 11 years, are in our judgment superior to any Pump we have ever used.
STEWART, MATTHEWS & PENNINGTON,
Pt. Bruen Oil Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
The three Keystone Steam Pumps in use at our Works during the last year or two, have given us entire satisfaction. The "Keystone" is the best Steam Pump we have ever used—simple, durable and economical.
LOCKHART, FREW & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURED BY
EPPING, CARPENTER & CO.,
Cor. Penn and Thirty-second Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
REMOVAL.
THE GREAT
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
TEA COMPANY,
Have Removed their Branch Store to
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Sts., Pittsburgh.
This is an organization of capitalists for the purpose of importing TEAS direct from place of growth, and distributing them throughout the United States for ONE PROFIT ONLY.
This Company has resident agents and business connections with all the principal ports and Tea growing districts of China and Japan. The Teas are bought expressly for our trade alone in the best TEA districts, and sold for ONE PROFIT.
As we do not believe in making large profits, we will retail our goods to consumers at the LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, adding only enough to pay expense of repacking, etc.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
NO. 26 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between Wood and Market Sts., Pittsburgh.
W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mill and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolls for Mill Shears constantly running, cutting iron for Forging and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS, Cor. Eleventh Street and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Duff's College.
The Oldest and Most Reliable Institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.
Practical Business Men as Instructors.
No Text-Books used for any Lines Taught.
Our Penman is in attendance during the entire day.
For Information write for a Circular to
P. DUFF & SONS,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
WHO KILLED THEM?
ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & CO.,
Office: 116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

McELROY
& DICKSON,
54 WOOD STREET
OFFER
Horse Blankets,
WHITE BLANKETS,
COMFORTS.
ALSO,
PLAID FLANNELS
AND
Water Proofs,
Black, Brown
AND
GOLD MIXED.
NEW GOODS
AT BOTTOM PRICES.
New Dress Goods,
Alpacas, Mohairs,
Prints, Ginghams,
Flannels, Cantons,
Shawls, Skirts,
Velveteens,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Notions, &c., &c.
Merchants assorting up should call and examine
Goods sold at Lowest Eastern Prices.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 and 241 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH.

Chickering & Sons'
PIANOS
Have taken the First Premium
OVER ALL COMPETITION
IN
AMERICA,
ENGLAND
AND
FRANCE.
These Standard Instruments
Are now offered at Reduced Rates on the
ONE-PRICE SYSTEM
41,000
OF THESE
STANDARD PIANO-FORTES
Have been made and sold since 1823, and
EIGHTY-ONE FIRST PREMIUMS
Have been awarded to our Firm
OVER ALL COMPETITION.
These Pianos are still regarded and universally conceded to be
The Standard Instruments of the World,
And are so pronounced by all the great artists.
Dr. FRANZ LISZT says: "I consider the CHICKERING Piano superior to any made in Europe or America, and am fully convinced that they were justly entitled to the First Prize."
Chickering & Sons' Mammoth Manufactory
is more than one-third larger than any other Piano-Forte Manufactory in the world, and is in every respect the most complete as regards machinery and the facilities for doing the cheapest and best class of work. They have, since the establishment of their business in 1824, made and sold 41,000 Pianos, and these Standard Instruments are now offered at Reduced Rates upon the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, free from all discounts and commissions; and they are, beyond all refutation, the VERY BEST and VERY CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANOS now offered.
A CARD.
We call especial attention to our
UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Which are, in every particular, the finest instruments of their class manufactured, and second only to the Grand Piano, for which they are a perfect substitute.
Every Piano warranted for five years.
CHICKERING & SONS,
11 E. 14th Street, New York.
354 Washington Street, Boston.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
Pittsburgh, November 14, 1872.
PROPOSALS
FOR
CAST IRON WATER PIPE.
SEALED PROPOSALS, Indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes," will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Pittsburgh, until 4 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, December 12, 1872.
Specifications and blank forms of proposals can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Commissioners, Municipal Hall.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it to be for the interest of the city.
D. W. C. CARROLL,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
JOHN ROSS,
S. REYMER,
HILL BURGWIN,
Board of Water Commissioners.
JOHN ROSS, Secretary.

United States Law Association
AND
COLLECTION UNION.
J. M. GAZZAM, Director.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.
Offices, 96 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of the Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Price Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.
S. Lissberger,
Has the pleasure to inform the public that he has just opened a LARGE IRON YARD in connection with an EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE, where he has always on hand a supply of
INGOT COPPER,
BLOCK TIN, PIG LEAD,
SPELTER, ANTIMONY,
Tinners' and Plumbers' Solder.
And all grades of BABBITS METALS, which he will sell at New York Prices.
Office and Warehouse—COR. OF FOURTH STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.
Hazard Powder Company's
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Quarrymen and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD.
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street),
PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES.
Fancy Goods for Ladies.
Hats, New Styles,
New Scarfs,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
PLUMES, WINGS,
Ladies' Felt Skirts,
Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral Skirts.
Ladies' Underwear for Winter.
Handkerchiefs, with Fancy Boxes, &c., &c.
Gent's Underwear.
Scarlet All-Wool Shirts and Drawers.
Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Gent's Neck Ties,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, irons of the combine. Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLIS, PHILIP BENTEL,
J. V. MCDONALD, BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES T. BRADY, Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT.
S. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL H. CASEY, J. J. BLANCHARD,
J. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

27th

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company's

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Bonds,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

The only good Local Bond on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 29, 1872.

To-day, bearing the burden of yesterday's accumulations, has been exceedingly active. The financial situation may be summarized by the remark that money is hard to obtain by those whose needs are urgent. The banks are exercising the greatest discrimination and caution in granting their loans, hoping to accumulate a surplus fund. Old customers are, however, liberally treated, in regard to extensions, at fair rates, from 8 to 10 per cent., but outside paper moves slowly and must pay 1 to 1½ per cent. a month. Out of town paper still sees freely, the general disposition among the banks at this time being in favor of home interest, which are calling for all the banks can spare.

The oft repeated word of caution we have so frequently found necessary to write has not been given too often as the present situation proves. The suspension of two large iron works, two banks and several extensive railroad contracting firms intimately associated with the business interests of Pittsburgh, the decline in the price of iron, both in England and at home, with the depressing effect on those who are stocked up with high priced metal, the consequent partial stoppage of many of the iron mills for want of orders, the necessity that is found among our manufacturers to extend credits to western merchants for engagements now maturing and unmet, the high price and scar ity of money, with the January settlements rapidly approaching all indicate that curtailments of operations, reduction of expenses and a modest content with a small profit are the only characteristics that win success.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 10 Worth	116	116	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
10-40s	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
New 5s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
Gold	113¼	113¼	113¼
Currency 6s	114	114	114

—James T. Brady & Co., owner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅛
United States 10-40s	109⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅛
United States 10-40s	113⅛
Currency Sixes	114

—Some queer complications have risen in the attempt to settle the corner in Northwest. For instance, J. Gould and Henry N. Smith, while on different sides of the speculation, are both partners in the three separate firms. The former has been benefited by the Northwest corner, and the latter has been a loser by it. The former, it is claimed, cannot be a loser by it, because of the differences one him from the latter on Northwest, according to Stock Exchange rules, for the reason that he is a partner in the latter. In other words, he cannot have stock bought in "under the rule" for the account of his own firm. The question is an interesting one, and on its decision the payment of a large amount of stock depends.

Some of the "shorts" in the Northwest corner" of common stock are offering to deliver the preferred stock of that company, which, in a normal condition of the market, is worth 10 per cent. more, but it is refused. This, it is thought may touch up another hay point not altogether unlike one involved in a soft growing out of a corner in flour, in which it seems that an operator in the staff of life had contracted to deliver a certain number of barrels of a certain brand or grade of flour. A corner in particular article made it difficult to obtain the exact goods, when upon the de inquent tendered a superior grade of flour, which was refused. When the matter got into the court the decision was to the effect that the tendering of an article superior to that specified in the bond was a sufficient compliance with the conditions of the contract.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 29, 1872.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	3 P.M.
Gold	112⅜	112⅝	112⅝	112¼	112⅜
Canton				103⅜	
Western Union Tel	77½	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Quicksilver		42½	42½	42½	
Pacific Mail	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Adams Express				93	
Wells, Fargo Express				52	
American Exp'ss				74¾	74½
United States Exp'ss				74¾	74½
New York Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central				124	
Cleveland and Toledo				93½	
Chicago and Northwest				85¾	85¾
Do. preferred	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul				49¾	49¾
Do. preferred				85	85
Fort Wayne				97	97
Ohio and Mississippi	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Terre Haute				15	
Chicago and Alton				93	
Do. preferred				112	
Boston, Hartford & Erie				11¾	
Hartford & Erie				11¾	11¾
New Jersey Central				103½	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	56⅛	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58⅞
Phila. and Erie	27	North Penns. R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛	United Co's. of N. J.	195½
Catawissa	29½	Susquehanna Navigation	24⅞
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	25½	Reading	58⅞

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—Cotton dull and declined; low middling 20c. Flour in fair demand; ex fa family, $6 50@6 75; high grades, $7 00@7 25. Corn 60@62c. Oats 36@37. Barley 75@80. Hogs selling heavily at common grades; $4 00@5 00; receipts and sales packages at $4 25 @5 00. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 6¾@6¾c; clear sides 7¼@7½c. Lard—choice lead in fair demand at 8c in tierces, 9c in kegs, and 9½c for good. Whisky steady at 90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 29.—Flour steady. Wheat—nothing done. Corn unchanged; old low mixed 46c. Oats advanced 2c. Rye 87c. Pork—no refined steady and in fair demand; standard white, car lots, 13½@13½c cash; prime mess $12 50 cash; trade below this figure. Other than above

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, November 29, 1872.

REMARKS.—Since our last report the weather has grown intensely cold, and grave apprehensions are entertained that the rivers will be closed for ere many days. Should such prove to be the case it will have a deleterious effect upon trade at home and in the regions west and south. With regard to the state of the market we have little to say. The scarcity of flour causes prices to stiffen, and though not a stably higher the odds are that they will go up ere long. The supply of wheat continues light, and prices are very firm. Buckwheat flour has advanced $1 00 per barrel. Eggs have also advanced 2@3c per d zen, for fresh, and scarce at that. Apples 5l. @6c. for cooking purposes have advanced a figure. Other articles of trade present no changes worthy of special mention.

Below will be found the prices at which we have little to say. The scarcity of flour causes prices to stiffen, and though not a stably higher the odds are that they will go up ere long. The supply of wheat continues light, and prices are very firm. Buckwheat flour has advanced $1 00 per barrel. Eggs have also advanced 2@3c per d zen, for fresh, and scarce at that. Apples 5l. @6c. for cooking purposes have advanced a figure. Other articles of trade present no changes worthy of special mention.

Below will be found the prices at which we have held:

ASHES—Pearls 11@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash, common, 4¾ @5c; refined sorts, alkrate soda 4½@4¾c; arsenic 3¾ @4c.

APPLES—During the "cold snap" a number will receive careful housing to save them from the effects of the frost. Prime cooking varieties command $3 00 per bbl; common $2 50.

BUTTER—The demand is limited with sales at 30@36c ₱ gallon.

CHEESE—We quote as follows: X, $9 ₱ bbl; half do $4 50; XX, $10 ₱ bbl; half do $5; India Ale, $11 ₱ bbl; half do $5 50 for half do. Porter $10 ₱ bbl. When packages are returned $3 are allowed for barrels and $2 50 for half do.

BRAN—There is a fair demand for new white middlings which find ready sale at $2 75@2 90 ₱ 100; coarse $1 75 @2 00.

BUCKWHEAT—We are reported sales in a jobbing way at $2 65@3c per B.

BUTTER—Receipts 52 packages. Choice roll 35@28c ₱ lb; some extra choice lots bringing 30c; an outside figure; solid packed, for bakers' use, 25@26c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices remain unchanged at the following quotations: sugar cured hams 16½c; sugar cured shoulders 9c; plain shoulders 6½c; rib sides 10½c; clear rib sides 11c; clear sides 11½c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 18c; mess pork $15 50; lard, in tierces, 9½; in kegs, 10c; in 10 lb pails, 10½c; kegs and buckets 10½c; pigs, feet $2 50 per keg; pigs' feet $5 00 per half bbl. Kettle bacon, 18c; shoulder.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There has been a sharp advance in this article, and we quote at $7@8 per bbl; by the pound 5c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—1 lb cans $6 00 ₱ doz; ½ lb cans $3 25 ₱ doz; ¼ lb cans $1 75 ₱ doz.

BROOM CORN—Market steady at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 8@9c; 3@6c for shoulders, and 6@6½c per lb for clear sides.

COUNRY LARD—7@7½c per lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50 @3; Rosendale $4 00@5.

CANDLES—Stearine 16c; star, 20c; mould 12c per lb.

CRACKERS—Market quiet and steady.

CHEESE—The market is fully stocked, and the receipts continue heavy. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Prime New York Goshen 16@ 17c; Ohio Goshen 15@16c; Dairy 13@14c; Factory 14@15c; Sweitzer 16@ 16c. Receipts 230 boxes.

CIDER—The receipts are liberal, with sales at $8@8, 50 bbl, as to quality.

CRACKERS—Sockets 9½c and Carey's butter 10½c; pilot ($15 00 ₱ bbl) crackers sold at Gomans at $9 00@10 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands, in round lots, at 23½@24c ₱ gallon, with the usual difference in small lots.

CONSUMPTIVE LIKE—Market steady at $8 ₱ case.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples 4@5c; peaches, prime halves, 7@ 8c; pie, 3@4c. Cherries.

EGGS—Prime fresh eggs are very scarce and have advanced 2@3c per dozen, now selling at 30@32c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market has been unusually active for the past few days. The stock is nearly exhausted on account of the railroads refusing all freight for the city during the horse sickness. The Fort Wayne Road is now open, but owing to the vast amount of freight that had accumulated it is impossible to get shipments through promptly. The Pan Handle road is still closed. This state of affairs millers and flour dealers have to depend for the bulk of their supplies on the Pennsylvania road. We quote as follows:

Below will be found the prices at which we have held:

Superfine	$4 50@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 50
Family	5 50@6 00
Fancy	6 00@6 50
Patent	6 50@7 00

FEATHERS—We are reported a good demand for No. 1 live geese softened at 72@75c; 40@50c in the feathers, with but limited offerings; bobbing 15c.

FISH—We sell at $4 75 per half barrel: Mackerel shore, $20@22 per barrel; No 1 bay, $17@18; No 2 shore, $16@17; No 1 Lake Superior, $14; No 2 Lake Superior, $12 @13; Trout $4 75 and $8 in bbls; new codfish, $6 50@7 for medium; new Labrador, $8 50@9 00; new Labrador, $7 50.

GROCERIES—The excessive cold weather which set in Thursday night has tended to check business transactions very mate ially, especially out-door business; and if the "cold snap" should continue, it cannot but have a depressing influence on trade, as it will close navigation, stop shipments of, produce, and necessarily tend to in crease the scarcity of many articles. But it is not probable that such weather will last many days, and we trust that it will soon be succeeded by a good old-fashion ed spell of wet weather. Coffee are firm, and heavy sales during the last few days are reported. Sugars are with out change, but higher prices are looked for before the close of the year. We quote as follows:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 9@c; Heyl, G & Co., C, 10½c; Wood's yellow 10@c; Knight's extra C 11½c; Havemeyer & Co, yellow C, 11c; H & E, extra C, 12c; Monumental C, 12c; W & A Co, extra C, 12½c; Caffrey's extra C, 12½c; Oliver's B 12½c; do A 13c; granulated 13½c; powdered 13½c; crushed 13½c; P. Eidell 12½c; Diamond A 13½c.

Coffee—Fancy Rio, coffee, 23¾c; prime, 22½c; good 21@21½c; fair 20@20½c; roasted, Java, 24½c; roasted, in packages, 26c.

Syrups, Orleans—Prime 80c; choice 85c; Union 75c; H & E, extra, 85c; do fancy 65c; Revere 65c; maple 60c; sugar house 45c; common 35@36c.

Rice—Carolina, 6¾@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@7¾c.

Lard Oil—Fall strained 70c; winter do 80c.

Mince Meat—Standard trade is best 20c.

GRAIN—Below will be found the receipts of grain by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	240
Rye	120
Barley, sacks	240
Oats, bushels	2,320
Corn, bushels	41,860
Wheat, bushels	705

There are no new features in the grain market which demand special mention. The supply of wheat is scarce and will be the demand, causing prices to rather rule firm. We quote prime red winter at $1 62@1 65; amber $1 70@1 75; white $1 80@1 85. Oats—The market is somewhat dull though prices are not low; white se ling at 40@41c; mixed 39c. Corn—sold on Saturday; new at 46@47c; old 56@57c. Rye nominally 85c. Barley—common to fair 50@ 60c; prime 65c per bush.

HAY—Baled is selling on track at $25, $26@$28 as to quality; loose $20@22.

LIME—Cleveland white, $2 00 per bbl; eastern $1 75. Hydraulic are reported sales as follows: 1872s, 35@36c; 1871s, 30@32c; 1870s, 25@26c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $4 00; hickory nuts $1 25@1 50; walnuts 2 50@3 bush.

ONIONS—Silver skins $3 00 per bbl; yellow $2 75@3 00; reds $2 50@2 75.

POTATOES—Good peach blows command 75@75c ₱ bushel, sacked; early rose 65@70c per bush.

POULTRY—Live chickens, per pair, 50@55c; dressed 12@ 13c per lb; turkeys, 15@16c. The market is abundantly supplied.

PEARS are held at 3½@3½c per lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 00 per case of six dozen.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 50@3 55 per bush; flax seed $1 85 @1 90.

TALLOW—Prices are unchanged; sales at 8@8½c per lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 90@90c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, November 30, 1872.

REMARKS.—The crude market was decidedly easier, and prices have further declined; in fact, oil can be obtained at pretty low figures. Parker's is down to $3 90 per bbl. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market firm with sales of city make at $2 1½; country $2 10.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 25.—Market dull and nothing doing; held at $4 10.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 28.—Market dull at $4.

ROUSEVILLE, November 29.—Nothing doing; held at $4.

OIL CITY, November 29.—Market dull; shipments and lower rated $4 05; upper road $4.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 28.—Market very dull; S W 20@26c; crude in bulk 10@c; cases 21c; sales none; furnace none.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Closing, November 27.—Crude in bulk rather more active; 7½@8c; sales 500 bbls; crude in shipping order 9c. Refined quiet at 27½c; cases 31½c; kegs 30c; free 17½c; Factory 14½@15c; Sweitzer 16@ 16c. Receipts 230 boxes.

CRUDE—The receipts are liberal, with sales at 8@8¼ ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CONSIGNEES—Sackett's Harbor and Carey's Island, 414 @415 05 ₱ bbl; cradled and Comanche 9 00@10 @12 00 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands, in round lots, at 23½@24c ₱ gallon, with the usual difference in small lots.

CONSUMPTIVE LIKE—Market steady at $8 ₱ case.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples 4@5c; peaches, prime halves, 7@ 8c; pie, 3@4c. Cherries.

EGGS—Prime fresh eggs are very scarce and have advanced 2@3c per dozen, now selling at 30@32c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market has been unusually active for the past few days. The stock is nearly exhausted on account of the railroads refusing all freight for the city during the horse sickness. The Fort Wayne Road is now open, but owing to the vast amount of freight that had accumulated it is impossible to get shipments through promptly. The Pan Handle road is still closed. This state of affairs millers and flour dealers have to depend for the bulk of their supplies on the Pennsylvania road. We quote as follows:

Superfine	$4 50@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 50
Family	5 50@6 00
Fancy	6 00@6 50
Patent	6 50@7 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, November 29, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.
Thursday, Nov 28	2,010	9,400	7,200	
Friday, Nov. 29—Up till 2 P. M. nothing reported.				

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.
Thursday, Nov. 28	1,540	5,100	6,400	
Friday, Nov. 29	945	3,325	2,000	
Total	2,485	8,425	8,400	

Fresh Cows.

The run of fresh cows light. The demand for good milkers is fair, and sales can be made about as fast as they arrive. Prices range from $35 to $60.

Stockers.

The receipts fair. The market is slow and dull and sales are hard to make unless the stock is very good.

Cows.

Of all the grades of cattle hard to sell cows for butcher purposes and to re-covering what they may do those who have them, butcher them at home, and more money will be made than by bringing them here, as shippers will not take hold of them unless at ruinously low figures.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been light, and consist principally of through stock for the Eastern markets. The light run caused a better feeling, and although on Wednesday prices were off 50c, sellers succeeded in re-covering what they had lost, and toward the close stock sold up to last week's figures. At this writing nearly everything in the yards is sold, and the market is closing moderately firm at the following

PRICES.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 75 to $7 10; extra 1,300 lbs fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,150 lbs fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs $4 25 to $4 75; common $3 25 to $3 75; stockers $3 25 to $4 00; bulls $2 50 to $3 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs heavy. The market is dull and hogs are on the decline. At the writing the pens are full of unsold stock, and many are holding back. Some stock is going forward in first hands.

PRICES.

Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia, $4 35; prime do, $4 25; Yorkers, $4 10@4 20; common $4 00.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep heavy. For this time of the week the market is dull and slow, with prices 5c lower than last week. At this writing there is considerable stock in the pens unsold.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; extra 90 to 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 25@5 60; extra, 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 00@5 25; fair 80 lbs, fine wool, $4 50@4 87.

[We did not receive our usual weekly report of the cattle market in time for the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, but give a portion of the sales made from which the reader will learn the rulings of the market.]

Cattle Sales.

59	61,470	4 55@ 17	19,080	4 05@4 60
69	18,990	5 25@ 2	1,850	3 00@3 50
1	1,040	5 75@ 5 75	12,090	5 00@5 00
4	4,000	4 50@ 18	22,470	5 75@6 00
56	41,040	4 00@ 17	15,250	4 00@4 50
19	17,420	3 75@ 20	18,380	3 75@4 50
11	9,970	3 75@ 7	6,040	3 75@4 00
2	1,940	4 00@ 8	4,000	5 25@5 50
3	2,830	4 50@ 4	3,820	4 50@4 50
2	2,020	4 50@ 23	27,025	4 50@4 50
18	18,970	4 50@ 2	1,930	4 50@4 50
18	18,070	4 50@ 2	1,930	4 50@4 50
19	17,100	4 50@ 14	13,440	4 50@4 50
2	1,140	5 50@ 29	19,580	3 25@4 50
18	16,960	4 40@ 18	16,850	4 50@4 50
18	20,010	4 40@ 18	21,810	6 25@6 50
4	3,140	4 00@ 8	1,280	2 25@2 50
1	1,040	4 00@ 8	7,550	4 00@4 00
4	3,640	4 00@ 8	6,850	5 75@6 00
4	4,070	3 50@ 2	1,810	5 25@5 50
2	2,300	4 50@ 2	1,740	3 90@3 90
17	19,850	6 10@ 6	5,420	3 50@3 50
18	18,180	4 50@ 18	18,790	4 50@4 50
1	1,040	5 00@ 1	1,040	4 00@4 00
18	19,310	4 50@ 18	19,370	5 75@6 00
21	22,100	4 25@ 8	8,910	4 25@4 25
1	960	4 00@ 2	1,840	4 00@4 00
1	1,430	3 12@ 1	800	2 12@2 12
4	4,000	3 50@ 2	1,740	3 50@3 50
2	2,860	5 00@ 21	21,300	4 12@4 12
2	960	3 75@ 1	1,430	3 75@3 75
4	4,000	3 50@ 13	13,070	4 00@4 00
18	18,200	4 50@ 2	2,000	4 50@4 50
11	10,070	3 50@ 3	2,040	3 25@3 25
18	18,000	4 50@ 18	18,790	4 50@4 50
6	4,080	3 50@ 2	1,740	3 50@3 50
6	4,170	3 75@ 8	6,360	3 25@3 25
7	6,670	3 75@ 8	1,640	3 50@3 50
2	2,030	3 12@ 4	6,300	5 83@5 83
2	1,930	3 75@ 2	1,110	4 00@4 00
18	16,720	3 50@ 2	1,840	4 00@4 00
18	16,850	3 75@ 15	21,800	4 00@4 00
18	17,860	5 00@ 3	2,280	3 00@3 00
18	16,720	4 50@ 18	17,760	4 00@4 00
18	20,040	5 00@ 20	20,040	4 00@4 00
18	17,100	4 50@ 18	17,010	4 00@4 00
20	20,300	4 50@ 2	2,310	5 40@5 40
1	1,000	4 50@ 2	2,540	4 00@4 00

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, November 30, 1872.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

whole system. Why, do you suppose it would be possible to cave in fastest by legal enactment upon the people or the government any system of human bondage? No we not instinctively shrink from such a thought. The public conscience threw it off as a loathsome plague spot. As the reformed man looks with abhorrence upon the sins of what he was once guilty. And why is it so? Is it simply because our sympathies have been aroused, is it because slave labor is less profitable than free labor? Is it because the system might interfere with the material advancement of the country? Nay, but because it was a monster wrong, and as such we abhor it because God abhors it.

I regard the civil service movement as an indication in the same direction. It is the recognition of worth, and the reward of real merit rather than a bribe for praise or influence.

What does it mean when a company of leading politicians, among whom is numbered the Governor elect of this Commonwealth, applies to the President for the appointment of a man to office on the ground that he did good service for the party? I should not be astonished if the man had rendered the service, having the office in view, and in the belief that a little political influence, promised beforehand, would secure it for him. But what Mr. Webster calls bribery. Among the many good things the President of the United States has done. One of the very best and boldest, was that of refusing the appointment of Postmaster at Philadelphia to the man who had served the party, while he gave it to a man who had proved his competency by having come the work in the position of a clerk. He did it in the face of his friends. It is simply a recognition of the principle that, merit is to be rewarded, is not merely party fidelity. It indicates a gradual toning up of the national conscience.

Then, in harmony with these, we have the adoption of a humane and Christian policy to our dealings with the Indians. We are beginning to recognize them as immortal beings, and while we are not to expect that they will at once put away their enmity, cease their treachery, and become a civilized and religious people, yet I have no question the present policy will accomplish far more for them, and more for the government, and at much less expense. At any rate, the policy has the more in harmony with Christian principles, and it indicates progress in national morality.

Then, anything which in itself is a cause for special gratitude, as well as an indication of a deeper sense of moral accountancy we have the settlement of the Alabama controversy. Not by the sword but by friendly arbitration. Had a century ago or even less, the same causes, would have led to bloody conflict. Millions of lives would have been sacrificed, and millions of wealth have been consumed in the conflict. Now we have a peaceful settlement than the sacrificed in this controversy. It is a new era in the history of nations—an era that may cause in the golden age of peace on earth, and good will among men. "It will unite in closer and firmer bonds the two great Protestant powers of the globe, —the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family. It may establish an example that will guide in the future in the adjustment of international disputes, and may teach the nations that long neglected lesson that justice and peace are better than honor and war." Then we have the same principles reaffirmed in the Berlin adjudication, the settlement of the San Juan controversy. And does it not indicate a higher tone of morals, a deeper sense of accountability? Do not all these and many others show that there has been a gradual toning up of the national conscience? Though there has been corruption, and still is corruption in high places, though the religious character of the government is very far from what it ought to be, it is nevertheless very far in advance of what it once was.

And for this evidence of our increasing loyalty to the King of Kings, we should render thanksgivings to-day. There is cause for the profoundest gratitude for every evidence that we discover of a recognition of the supremacy of the law of righteousness in the affairs of government.

But, while we have much for gratitude, we have great cause for humiliation. While sounding has been done, very much remains to be done.

It is certainly a little remarkable that the nearer we approach to the people the more do we discover of the corrupting influences that are at work.

You will notice that in regard to these moral reforms which I have referred to, they all begin in a very little to do. The action of the government has been sustained, but it has all been done by the direct exercise of the authority of the government. The issuing of the emancipation proclamation, the civil service reform, Washington treaty, the Geneva and Berlin arbitrations, the new Indian policy, all these are matters about which the people have never been directly consulted. On the contrary here it is that we find the corrupting influences. It is the want of more religion in the local politics of the country.

Why the very manner in which a political campaign is conducted is enough to make an honest man blush with shame. Many of the methods adopted are of the most humiliating character, disgraceful to an intelligent people. Now some one may say, "The campaign paper is an arena at whose entrance every man must lay aside his religion, or appear before their fellow men in the garb of hypocrisy, unless their truthfulness and Christians their charity. An end is to be attained. The election must be carried at all hazards. Facts must be distorted, misrepresented, boldly falsified; scandals, loathsome and cruel, must be raked over the dead and upon their slimy way; private interests must be trampled upon, domestic relations must be outraged, and the whole land must swarm like noisome insects. Why it is no wonder that men are driven to madness either by defeat or victory, when means like these are employed. The marvel is that any man has the nerve to withstand such a torrent of abuse, and to subject himself to such infamous misrepresentation. Verily the offices that these men hold are the high places of delightful composure, for the way that leads to them is one over which to travel, is to endure that which is worse than martyrdom.

But these are some of the things yet to be remedied. Let us thank God for what has been done, and as citizens loyal alike to the nation and to Him in whom the nation exists, let us labor to accomplish the greater work that yet remains. In spite of the demoralizing influences of politics, in spite of the dread effect of this Commonwealth, applies to the President for the appointment of a man to office on the ground that he did good service for the party? I should not be astonished if the man had rendered the service, having the office in view, and in the belief that a little political influence, promised beforehand, would secure it for him. But what Mr. Webster calls bribery. Among the many good things the President of the United States has done. One of the very best and boldest, was that of refusing the appointment of Postmaster at Philadelphia to the man who had served the party, while he gave it to a man who had proved his competency by having come the work in the position of a clerk. He did it in the face of his friends. It is simply a recognition of the principle that, merit is to be rewarded, is not merely party fidelity. It indicates a gradual toning up of the national conscience.

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Why the very manner in which a political campaign is conducted is enough to make an honest man blush with shame. Many of the methods adopted are of the most humiliating character, disgraceful to an intelligent people. Now some one may say, "The campaign paper is an arena at whose entrance every man must lay aside his religion, or appear before their fellow men in the garb of hypocrisy, unless their truthfulness and Christians their charity. An end is to be attained. The election must be carried at all hazards. Facts must be distorted, misrepresented, boldly falsified; scandals, loathsome and cruel, must be raked over the dead and upon their slimy way; private interests must be trampled upon, domestic relations must be outraged, and the whole land must swarm like noisome insects."